The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 31. MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Don Carlos started for England on Saturday.

—Ohio has sent over 23,000 visitors to the Centennial.

—"James Centennial Jones" has just been christened at Ithaca, N. Y.

—Mrs. Lander has had "The Scarlet Letter" dramatized, and will appear in it as Hester.

—It consoles the New Orleans *Republican* that Charley Ross will soon be big enough to find himself.

—Just think of it! New York has expended about $260,000,000 on new buildings in the last decade.

—Strakosch purposes to open a mammoth Concert Hall, in Chicago, after the European plan, this season.

—New York physicians complain that malarial diseases are spread through the agencies of public laundries.

—Beecher confesses to weighing two hundred and five pounds, having gained forty-five pounds in the last six years.

—Mt. Upton, Chenango county, N. Y., has a first-class scandal case, and the papers say the result is the women folks can't even get time to wash their dishes.

—A good idea. The grand jury of Trenton, N. J., is asked to indict about a dozen female scolds who are constantly keeping the community and the police courts in hot water.

—The silver lining of this present cloud of financial distress and adversity is that, while we're hard up for money, the life insurance man and the book agent don't come around any more.

—The body of Hans George Nageli, the Swiss song writer, was exhumed recently and placed under a monument, erected on the High Promenade in Zurich. He was the author of the popular song "Life Let Us Cherish."

—Some beautiful bright green snakes are reported as having been discovered in the Black Hills. As the miners out there generally wear boots, and drink whisky, we are inclined to believe there is some truth in the story.

—Some thieves stole one hundred thousand dollars worth of tickets from the Pennsylvania railroad office, at Princeton, New Jersey, but the company at once recalled the tickets, and afterward secured the arrest of the thieves.

—Several English firms in Manchester reported as bankrupt. This, together with the recent panic in Portugal, and the religious riots in China, are only more convincing evidence of the incapacity of U. S. Grant and our present Republican administration.

—Ex-Mayor Daniel Tieman, of New York, and wife, celebrated their golden wedding the other day. Among the guests in attendance were the venerable Peter Cooper, who was present at the marriage of the aged couple fifty years ago, Hon. Chas. O'Conor, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, and Hon. Wilson Hunt.

—There is a change in Mr. Orpheus C. Kerr's case at last. A few days ago he was offered a pension. He tried to refuse it, but failed. The following day he tried half a peach, and, to his astonishment, retained it in his stomach. Next day he sat down to supper with his family and is now rapidly convalescing.

—The production of cattle in the Western States more than keeps pace with the sales. Prices are therefore lower, though the cattle dealers have not discovered that important fact. A new market has been found in Europe for refrigerated beef, and there are rapidly increasing facilities for dethroning the roast beef of Old England.

—The Fall River mills, for the first time since 1873, are all running on full time. Orders are received for goods to run the full copy six months or a year. The water is low at present, and mills are embarrassed. The operatives, already agreeing for a ten per cent. advance, agree for five-trays work $2.000 each. None the cash, but orders and faith of responsible firms.

—The Fall River mills, for the first time since 1873, are all running on full time. Orders are received for goods to run the full copy six months or a year. The water is low at present, and mills are embarrassed. The operatives, already agreeing for a ten per cent. advance, agree for five-trays work $2.000 each. None the cash, but orders and faith of responsible firms. This revival at Fall River is a prelude to a general return to activity throughout New England.

—Baby swimming in New York appears to be quite fashionable. In a swimming school there for feminines, in which a Miss Bennet is the leading lady, one had a match, a few days since, between two infants, aged about four years each, and they appear on about equal skill. They plunge into the water over their depth with fearlessness, and none of the scream and scare of the grown-up belles.

—We may expect another rush to the Black Hills now. It has been found that gold has been found in valuable quantities, and this will have the effect of attracting hosts of deluded men. The fact that the Indians are determined to rid the Black Hills of white men will not deter these adventurous spirits, for the love of gold will tempt a man into all kinds of danger. The Black Hills seem more likely to prove vast burial grounds than mines of wealth.

—The Western press wishes it understood, once for all, that Sitting Bull is not a West Point cadet in disguise, that he does not speak French, that he resembles neither Napoleon nor General Logan, that he is not a politician, that he is a statesman, pacing with melancholy mein up and down his wigwam and sighing, "Where is the home of my fathers?" that he is in no sense a corsair, a bloody, cut-throat Indian, with a game leg and an enormous capacity for whisky.

—The midnight oyster no longer disports himself with impunity. Science has been cause in with its fateful R, the gentle bivalve has been doomed. No longer a supposed invalid, he will now be ordered to his bed, but to be become the prey of rakes and trawls, and will appear in countless multitudes wherever his natural foe, man, is to be found. The oyster always seems to be calmly resigned to his fate. He makes no effort to escape, but, serene and composed between his little shells, awaits the inevitable knife, and goes plump to the spot where he can die the most good. Nothing so becomes his life as his manner of leaving it.

—Edmund About naturally enough has no profound affection for Herr Wagner. He amiably says: "One Richard Wagner, a German revolutionist, pitiful and oblivious refugee, ungrateful guest of the Parisian pavement, gutter-haunter of the purlieus of the opera, cacophonous and self-exalted favorite of our over-long-eared melomaniacs, has for the last three days been performing a premeditated uproar, on fair booth trestles, guided by his own genius, the Bavarian town of Bayreuth. This Hervé, devoid of his spirit, gayety and melody, this stunning and hysterical buffoon, has without saying why, become the rampant enemy of France."

—The London, *Times* has often enough warned and threatened Turkey about the atrocities practiced upon the Christians. If England is to do nothing otherwise than through the newspapers, it is time perhaps that she stopped doing that. And what else can she anything more seems impossible consistently with her policy of bolstering up the sick man lest his house be taken possession of by some power nearer and stronger than herself. This policy is not quite Cromwellian in independence, to be sure, but it has more of the let-alone principle which belongs to a commercial age unless the letting alone should lose a market for merchandise.

—The condition of the industrial classes in Northern Germany shows that flush times are quite as demoralizing as hard times. After the close of the war of 1870 man war wages rose to an unnatural level, all classes fancied that the flood-tide of prosperity had set in, thrift was discarded and luxuries bought on credit. Some scrambling for wealth beset all classes and discontentment was fomented, and the ultimate result was destruction of wealth instead. Her feuilletons has announced that the products of German workmen are wanting in finish, wanting in soundness, wanting in durability, and absolutely wanting in character. The best work in the world is done by contented workmen who are moderately prosperous.

—In average years Great Britain produces 112,000,000 bushels of wheat, and imports both as wheat and flour 12,000,000. This year the wheat will be less than the average, and probably not more than half of 1875. It follows that under ordinary circumstances Great Britain ought to require as much wheat from foreign sources during the months of September to June since last year's harvest. Prices ought also to be better than in years of abundance, in as much as the quotations from 1856 to 1874 do not show a wide variation, and that even when the English harvest has been below an average. Dull trade, which invariably decreases the consumption of all food products, must, however, be taken into account. Allowance will also have to be made for the immense yield in California, a large part of which will be exported to Great Britain, and of course affect the market there.

—Visitors at public places during the season now about to close must have been struck by the fact that there was less English extravagance in circulation than has been the case for many years. While money was so plenty no prominent situation was without its parade of excessive dress, and pantomime and the conspicuous features of many of them were the exquisite beaux who flourished under the sunrise of sunrise good fortune. Is that time to return? Hundreds of those who formerly gathered about hotels in summer from bars from office which belongs to a commercial age unless the letting alone should lose a market for merchandise.

—The production of cattle in the Western States more than keeps pace with the sales. Prices are therefore lower, though the cattle dealers have not discovered that important fact. A new market has been found in Europe for refrigerated beef, and there are rapidly increasing facilities for dethroning the roast beef of Old England.

—The Fall River mills, for the first time since 1873, are all running on full time. Orders are received for goods to run the full copy six months or a year. The water is low at present, and mills are embarrassed. The operatives, already agreeing for a ten per cent. advance, agree for five-trays work $2.000 each. None the cash, but orders and faith of responsible firms.

—Mt. Upton, Chenango county, N. Y., has a first-class scandal case, and the papers say the result is the women folks can't even get time to wash their dishes.

—A good idea. The grand jury of Trenton, N. J., is asked to indict about a dozen female scolds who are constantly keeping the community and the police courts in hot water.

—The silver lining of this present cloud of financial distress and adversity is that, while we're hard up for money, the life insurance man and the book agent don't come around any more.

—The body of Hans George Nageli, the Swiss song writer, was exhumed recently and placed under a monument, erected on the High Promenade in Zurich. He was the author of the popular song "Life Let Us Cherish."

—Some beautiful bright green snakes are reported as having been discovered in the Black Hills. As the miners out there generally wear boots, and drink whisky, we are inclined to believe there is some truth in the story.

—Some thieves stole one hundred thousand dollars worth of tickets from the Pennsylvania railroad office, at Princeton, New Jersey, but the company at once recalled the tickets, and afterward secured the arrest of the thieves.

—Several English firms in Manchester reported as bankrupt. This, together with the recent panic in Portugal, and the religious riots in China, are only more convincing evidence of the incapacity of U. S. Grant and our present Republican administration.

—Ex-Mayor Daniel Tieman, of New York, and wife, celebrated their golden wedding the other day. Among the guests in attendance were the venerable Peter Cooper, who was present at the marriage of the aged couple fifty years ago, Hon. Chas. O'Conor, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, and Hon. Wilson Hunt.

—There is a change in Mr. Orpheus C. Kerr's case at last. A few days ago he was offered a pension. He tried to refuse it, but failed. The following day he tried half a peach, and, to his astonishment, retained it in his stomach. Next day he sat down to supper with his family and is now rapidly convalescing

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.
DAILY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$8 00
By Mail, for six months	4 00
By Mail, for three months	2 00
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk

WEEKLY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Subs of Five	1 50
Clubs of Ten	1 40

A copy to Postmaster gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State also nearest Express Office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 4, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 103½

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 109¾.

IT seems rather amusing to look over the comments of the several papers, relative to the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR, a day or two after he has positively declined the honor.

GENS. CROOK and TERRY will not come out of the Indian country with laurels on their brows if, after being so near them, they suffer them to commit depredations and murders, and finally escape. There has been an unaccountable tardiness in their movements, and the Indians have leisurely moved about at their own sweet pleasure.

THE very suspicion we expressed, as to the purpose of putting forward a man who would not accept the nomination in New York is shared by the better element of the Democratic party there. The man who assured the Convention that all was right and SEYMOUR would accept, shifts the responsibility off on another, and a loud and emphatic demand is made for the reassembling of the Convention. In the meantime TILDEN'S chosen band quietly wait for a chance to nominate one of their own tools. Sharp practice is evidently carried a little too far in this instance.

IN a trifle over two years, if the public debt is paid off at the rate reached during August, we will owe less than two thousand millions. The changing of the preliminary "two" to "one" in making up the debt statements will have an encouraging look, to say the least. The September debt statement shows a reduction of over three millions, which, while on the right side, is not so large an amount as will be reported some other months. At the close of the war, the debt looked immensely large, reaching, as it did, up toward $3,000,000,000. The decrease, so constant and steady, is encouraging.

WE quite admire the tactics of such of the Democratic press as label themselves independent, and then assume that Governor HAYES shall be responsible for anything said or done by any of his party friends. The trick is not a new one, but it can be indulged without trouble from any one. The latest use of it, was by the Philadelphia *Times*, asking HAYES to disavow CAMERON'S order relative to punishing the Southern Kuklux. As Mr. HAYES has nothing to do with the order, an article in a Columbus paper is seized upon as an answer, and a column of comments follow. We suppose it is as cheap to fight a newspaper as anything else.

THE international regatta, on the Schuylkill, proved to be an unfortunate affair, so far as good feeling and fair play is concerned. There were so many untoward circumstances that we judge there will be no probability of another international regatta in American waters for a long time to come. The English are reported to have acted in a very improper manner, one of the American crews refusing in consequence to have anything to do with them. They operated in the spirit of rowdies, and would have been fouled by the Yale boat, had not the latter chosen to hold up and be beaten rather than perpetrate an impropriety. It was not to the credit of the English crew that they acted as they did.

THE depression in the British iron trade is fearful, particularly in the Cleveland district, where five large establishments have failed, one having liabilities to the amount of over $5,000,000. Since 1850, when the Cleveland mines were first worked, the production has increased annually, the yield last year being 6,000,000 tons. In the same time the blast furnaces multiplied from 36 to 158, producing 2,000,000 tons of pig iron. Great profits were realized from these sources, which were largely invested in rolling mills for the manufacture of railroad iron. A sharp reaction followed. The American demand ceased and Russia largely reduced her orders. Iron rails fell into disfavor, steel being deemed safer and more durable. These and other adverse circumstances of less account have crushed the iron-masters. This shows that in the struggle for supremacy, during the past several years, our iron-masters have held their own most admirably.

CONCERT SALOONS.

One of the most threatening evils in our midst at the present, and that threatens to thoroughly undermine domestic morality, is the free concert, or waiter-girl saloon. We have not examined whether we have an ordinance prohibiting such institutions, but if we have not, Councils should enact a stringent ordinance on the subject at once. If we have, the Mayor should promptly and rigidly enforce it. We hope the various benevolent societies, particularly those whose mission is to women, will give attention to this subject. We have the clearest and most reliable information that young women are enticed into these saloons, without any suspicion of their true character, and are there ruined. There are many, just now, who feel the necessity of earning their subsistence, and are naturally attracted by the inducements offered, to render what they may suppose to be honorable and reputable service. But once they are entrapped, their ruin inevitably follows. There should be some proper movement made to check the growth of this evil, and the sooner the subject is taken in hand the better.

Pittsburgh has been comparatively free of this evil till of late. But several experiments have been successfully made, and now the evil is established, and will flourish and grow, unless the most rigid efforts are made for its suppression. A sense of humanity should prompt to the most energetic efforts to this end. Where those already tainted pass through these saloons to a lower level of depravity it is bad enough, but where pure and virtuous girls are decoyed there, that they may be ruined, it is terrible. This is exactly the situation of affairs at this time. And all reputable citizens should join in the work of freeing the city of this evil. It is utterly surprising how far, and into what respectable families these vile influences often extend. Their possibilities cannot be estimated or provided against. They are liable to carry their influence where least expected; and the more reputable the girl, and more respectable her family, the greater the joy of these human vampires over her ruin. We may also say, that no reputable girl can enter those places and fail to suffer in reputation and character. Her purity is suspected the moment she enters the place, and efforts to perpetrate her ruin commence. We warn poor but honest parents against permitting their daughters to enter such places, and urge upon Councils, the Mayor, and reputable people generally, that a great evil in this direction has sprung up in our midst, to which they must give attention if they care for the morality of the young.

ENGLISH AND TURK.

The effect of DISRAELI'S cruel policy of permitting the Turks to continue their atrocities in Bulgaria and Servia is to thoroughly arouse the people of England, and to call forth from the press not merely expressions of bitter indignation, but full details of the horrible barbarities perpetrated. Even the London *Times*, cautious and time-serving as it usually is, declares "Such is the rising anger that, if they were to repeat on the soil of Servia even a small part of the horrors which they have committed in Bulgaria, the strongest Ministry *would be powerless to prevent this country from rushing into an intervention which might settle the fate of Turkey forever.*" And, to show the propriety of controlling the bloodthirstiness of the Turks, it points out that in other wars the same spirit prevailed. There have been horrible massacres in Constantinople, Smyrna, and Cyprus. Three thousand Greeks were massacred in Rhodes. In Scio, thirty thousand men, women and children were sold into slavery. The hostages were murdered, and not enough people were left to gather the harvest. The whole career of the Turks has been one of the most fiendish cruelty. Hence, the conduct of DISRAELI is the more singular. He has been indifferent, until his very power is threatened by an indignant people.

There has been some speculation in England as to his motives. Recognizing his allegiance to the faith of the Jewish people, so far as he gives allegiance to any faith, there are inquiries whether he should not remember the sufferings of his race from just such barbarities, and seek to repel any repetitions of the spirit of barbarism and outrage. Yet he possibly remembers that Christians inflicted those sufferings, in many instances, and hence is indifferent that others should suffer, as a propitiation for race crimes. But such a view would be so vindictive, and full of the malevolence of race, that it is hard to believe DISRAELI can be governed by it. The charitable conclusion is, that the weight of years is heavy upon him, and he lacks the sensitiveness and positiveness of other years. At best, he was not a man of deep feeling. There was always an indifference to surroundings about him that made the man a mystery to a great extent. Yet he was ever alive to his own interests, and these, it is fair to presume, will have their influence yet in arousing him to a sense of duty.

In the meantime, unless Russia should step boldly in and aid the Servians and Montenegrins, they are doomed, not merely to have their armies defeated, but to suffer untold horrors at the hands of the Turks. Really, the Turkish power in Europe is a reflection on the civilization of the age. It may be a puzzling question as to what to substitute, but that power, barbarous and vindictive, should be driven into Asia. The course of England, in sustaining it, fixes a stigma on the Government that can never be effaced. This is relieved by the strong expressions of the press and people; but this should be made to compel the Government into an acquiescence to the popular will. No civilized power, no matter what its financial inducements, can afford to sustain Turkey. There is no good quality in the Government or people that can be availed of to rest a palliating claim upon. It is brutal and bad, and should pass away.

THE OIL TRADE.

We need have no controversy with a person who hides his individuality under a *nom de plume*, and after writing a long communication to a contemporary on the oil question in criticism of our views, closes with the fishy declaration that he is not interested in oil. He evidently is interested in one who is interested in oil; and if our suspicions do not lead us astray, that one, while apparently acting against freight discriminations in oil, was doing a little discriminating on his own account by means of oil certificates; and as soon as these were used up sold out to the combination. Our article was the discussion of a general principle and was clearly correct. If it was not the Standard Company, but another combination that raised the price of oil, let the rightful parties have the credit for putting oil at a figure that will bring the country $40,000,000 more than was realized on given shipments at the lower prices that have prevailed so long. Our point is that the country at large, with its heavy national debt, is interested in getting all for its exports that the foreign markets will stand; that for years past, owing to the fights that have been kept up, we have been receiving $40,000,000 a year less than we should on the exports made; that we have nothing to do with the details of a business fight, in which one party is just as good as the other, so far as moral and business principle is concerned. We have statements from both sides, and know of what we speak. We therefore say that the fight, no matter who is right or who is wrong, has been continued beyond all reason now; and that the country cannot afford to pay $40,000,000 a year to witness the continued entertainment of an oil fight, which at times has about as much dignity and moral purity in it as an ordinary dog fight. We are not defending the Standard or any other combination in these remarks, but the manifestly proper principle that the interests of the country at large are entitled to some consideration. It does not matter to us who put up the price of oil, so it is maintained at about the best figure the foreign market will bear. Whoever does this is entitled to credit, and those who oppose to blame,—no matter who they may be.

As to the details of past fights we have nothing to do with them. It is simply disgusting that the moment a word is said relative to the conducting of oil business on the basis of sound business principles, we must hear the everlasting whine about the Standard company. It may be as black as it is painted for all we know; but is every one else in the oil trade pure? Have no shortcomings been made by others? Are not some of those who howl about the rise of oil "short," or were they not when the rise occurred? If not, what are they howling about? The Standard people have not said a word to us, or the public, so far as we know; and if they were so largely short when oil rose, and lost so heavily, they, at least, had the good sense to say nothing; while, very strangely, those who profess to have been working for high prices, as against the bearish propensities of the Standard, are making an uproar. What does it all mean? If all the oil operators are honest men, honestly buying, or producing and selling oil, the rise in price helps them, and our article was intended to show that these prices could and ought to be maintained. Why do they complain of the advance, particularly if the Standard is hurt by it? The truth is, speculation runs all through the business, and the presumption is that the howlers have been hurt. We simply hold, however that may be, that the best interests of the country demand that oil shall be held at about $3 50 a barrel, and whoever put and holds the price there is a public benefactor. As to who has, and who has not done this, we have not inquired, and do not know.

The imputation that the GAZETTE favors combinations and large capitalists, rather than young business men, is utterly untrue. Our experience in life, and our inclinations, lead us to feel an interest in and sympathy for the young and struggling business men in our community. We simply utter, in this matter, our views totally irrespective of any faction whatever. We were invited to interview certain parties of the "bear" interest, but declined. Our idea simply is, that the country is benefited by a fair price for oil, in the amount drawn here from abroad, and in the impetus it will give to business, if prices are maintained. More than this, our course is exactly in the interest of all who are honestly engaged in the oil business, whether they be young or old, rich or poor. It certainly hurts no honest dealer, that prices are good. The only parties that can possibly be hurt are those who are "short" in oil, and who are merely gamblers, in that they have sold what they did not possess. If any of our young dealers have started in at the gambling end of the oil trade, the sooner they are broken up the better for them and the community. The GAZETTE rests its entire view of the business on its interest in the welfare of this country. We are, in this case, merely applying lessons in political economy which we have consistently taught for years past. These are, that this country should ultimately restore specie payments; that in order to do it our exports must be made to overbalance our imports; that the development of prosperity is essential to this end. If we can get $40,000,000 additional for what oil we send abroad, it is an important step to this end. We, therefore, favor any honest operation that lifts up the price of oil; and we strongly suspect the honesty of any party who raises a howl over the rise in price. It looks very much as though he were a bear, or in the service of the bears. As to who is entitled to the credit of raising the price, we care nothing. If it was the Standard Company it did a good thing; if it was somebody else they did a good thing. We notice, however, now that the point is raised, that the Standard seems perfectly quiet, and the others howl. What does this mean?

CAMP MEETINGS—OLD AND NEW.

The old camp-meeting was an evangelizing agency. Churches were few, families were scattered over a wide territory, preaching and the LORD'S Supper were privileges enjoyed only at intervals of weeks, or even of months. The camp-meeting supplied an acknowledged want of the people. They came together, from places near and remote, to satisfy their hunger for spiritual nourishment, and earnest ministers had the opportunity not only of preaching the Gospel to large collections of people, but to people who had not become hardened by resisting the truth with which they had been earnestly plied from their childhood. Convenience, dress, the preparation of victuals, social enjoyment, were little thought of in those days, by those who got up the camp-meeting, in comparison with the serious business for which they assembled. They went into the wilderness to worship the Lord. They were intent upon spiritual refreshment for themselves and they labored earnestly for the conversion of the irreligious. Many persons were drawn to their meetings by curiosity. Some went to mock and disturb the worshippers. The politician was there to solicit votes. Some persons greedy of filthy lucre carried on traffic in a clandestine manner; and some, if rumor may be credited, were guilty of practices that may not be named without offence.

Nevertheless, great good was done. The incidental evils were only exhibitions of human depravity that would have found some other place or occasion to display itself. The meetings were justified both by the motives of those that projected them and the results that were attained. Converts were multiplied, the religious life of thousands was promoted, churches sprang up, and many a convert became a zealous and successful preacher of the gospel.

The modern camp meeting is a religious luxury. The class of persons by which it is patronized are not driven to the woods by lack of religious privileges at home. They would not suffer a famine of the Word if the camp meeting were abolished. For convenience of access, for orderly arrangement, for elegance of detail, for all that pleases the eye, the ear, or the appetite, the new camp meeting throws the old into the shade. The canvas tent is sometimes seen, but greatly improved. The covered cart, log hut, or shelter of rough boards, has given place to the snug, sometimes ornate, and even costly, cottage, wherein some if not "all the modern improvements" are found. A floor of boards, covered with carpet substitutes the litter of straw or hay to which our youngest eyes were accustomed. Mirrors, bureaus, pianos, cottage organs, napkins, silver forks (plated), hanging baskets, singing birds, chromos, engravings, flowers, and the et ceteras of a well-furnished home are familiar objects at the modern camp meeting. Croquet and concerts are not tabooed. The novel may be found if diligently sought for, newspapers are no novelties, the professor of the art tonsorial is on hand, and the busy boot-black is ready to give you "a shine, sir." The toilet may not be so elaborate as at New York or Saratoga, but any one who supposes that dress is among the things "left behind" is mistaken as to every article except the bustle. Visiting and social enjoyment are no inconsiderable factors. The modern camp-meeting is a pleasant gathering of well-to-do religious people, who, from considerations of economy and piety, spend a few weeks of the summer in the woods, free from the excitement and temptations of fashionable resorts, preferring to enjoy themselves in a rational manner, and have the advantage of daily public worship and the ministrations of their favorite preachers, while others whose tastes or opportunities incline them, take their more ambitious and costly,—but not more healthful nor really enjoyable,—summering at the places where fashion and folly hold their court.

The motives of those that patronize the modern camp meeting are not to be condemned. They seek health, recreation, rational enjoyment, and they hope while promoting these to do something directly for the furtherance of their own spiritual life and the conversion of sinners. But it is certain that the modern camp meeting as an evangelizing agency is inferior to the old. There is more order, comfort, elegance, "respectability," but less singleness of aim, less power, less success. "The world" persecuted the old camp meeting; it patronizes the new. The new is too "respectable" to attract people from the highways and hedges; and it is too expensive for many a sinner that needs the gospel quite as much as his more prosperous neighbor. "THE POOR HAVE THE GOSPEL PREACHED TO THEM, PROVIDED THEY HAVE MONEY TO PAY THE GATE FEE!" is a proper inscription for the entrance to the modern Camp Meeting. The gate-fee is a trifle; but when it is multiplied by the number of times that a man might wish to visit the camp, taking wife and children with him, and is further augmented by railroad fare and other necessary expenses, it amounts to a sum that a poor man in hard times can ill afford to spare. Mean men would take advantage of free admittance and give nothing; while, very strangely, those who profess to have been working for high prices, as against the bearish propensities of the Standard, are making an uproar. What does it all mean? If all the oil operators are honest men, honestly buying, or producing and selling oil, the rise in price helps them, and our article was intended to show that these prices could and ought to be maintained. Why do they complain of the advance, particularly if the Standard is hurt by it? The truth is, speculation runs all through the business, and the presumption is that the howlers have been hurt. We simply hold, however that may be, that the best interests of the country demand that oil shall be held at about $3 50 a barrel, and whoever put and holds the price there is a public benefactor. As to who has, and who has not done this, we have not inquired, and do not know.

The imputation that the GAZETTE favors combinations and large capitalists, rather than young business men, is utterly untrue. Our experience in life, and our inclinations, lead us to feel an interest in and sympathy for the young and struggling business men in our community. We simply utter, in this matter, our views totally irrespective of any faction whatever. We were invited to interview certain parties of the "bear" interest, but declined. Our idea simply is, that the country is benefited by a fair price for oil, in the amount drawn here from abroad, and in the impetus it will give to business, if prices are maintained. More than this, our course is exactly in the interest of all who are honestly engaged in the oil business, whether they be young or old, rich or poor. It certainly hurts no honest dealer, that prices are good. The only parties that can possibly be hurt are those who are "short" in oil, and who are merely gamblers, in that they have sold what they did not possess. If any of our young dealers have started in at the gambling end of the oil trade, the sooner they are broken up the better for them and the community. The GAZETTE rests its entire view of the business on its interest in the welfare of this country. We are, in this case, merely applying lessons in political economy which we have consistently taught for years past. These are, that this country should ultimately restore specie payments; that in order to do it our exports must be made to overbalance our imports; that the development of prosperity is essential to this end. If we can get $40,000,000 additional for what oil we send abroad, it is an important step to this end. We, therefore, favor any honest operation that lifts up the price of oil; and we strongly suspect the honesty of any party who raises a howl over the rise in price. It looks very much as though he were a bear, or in the service of the bears. As to who is entitled to the credit of raising the price, we care nothing. If it was the Standard Company it did a good thing; if it was somebody else they did a good thing. We notice, however, now that the point is raised, that the Standard seems perfectly quiet, and the others howl. What does this mean?

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Centennial is a bad year for shams. HON. MARSHALL JEWELL is to give two weeks in September to the advocacy of the Republican cause in Indiana.

THE Democrats had one State officer in North Carolina. He stole a big portion of the Peabody School Fund awarded the State.

"NEVER mind about income taxes in 1862," says the Nashville (Tenn.) *American*, which is very earnest for "Tilden and reform."

FROM this time on it is a stern chase for the Democracy. The campaign has become "aggressive," but not in the way Mr. Tilden expected.

ALLEN, Thurman and Pendleton are astonished when they read in Eastern Democratic papers that "Hayes has no record." Who was it that whipped us so confoundedly? they ask.

A REPUBLICAN triumph is to be won not by shouts and huzzas, but by steady, systematic, persevering work, and that work can be done thoroughly only through organized channels.—*Troy Times (Rep.)*

WHY is it that those high-toned Southern Democratic papers, that prate so much about their love of truth and hatred for falsehood, have no words of condemnation to utter against a self-convicted perjurer?

THE Democrats of New York got a candidate for Governor who does not want it, and a candidate for the Presidency whom they do not want. In the one case the candidate is sensible, in the other the party.

IT is solemnly announced that the reason no "campaign slanders" have been promulgated against Gov. Hayes is because the Democratic newspapers are too high-toned to stoop to such busines. Who would have suspected it?

THE Newburg *Journal* gives good advice when it urges county committees as well as the State committee, to begin the work of the campaign at once, especially by organizing clubs, holding meetings, and having speeches, if only from local speakers.

THE Cincinnati *Times* reviews the Congressional districts in Ohio, and finds the prospect a very bright one for the Republican party. If other Republican States do as well as Ohio is certain to do, it says, the next House will have a handsome Republican majority.

THERE is a live Democrat in Macon, Mo., who served under Gen. Hayes, and he bears this testimony: "I can't go back on Hayes; he is one of the noblest men I ever knew. He never would do a dishonorable thing. I do not know how I can reform better than by voting for him."

LEADING Democrats from West Virginia agree in admitting that their chances of carrying that State at the coming election are very slim. The Republicans are well organized with an extremely strong candidate for Governor, while the Democrats are divided and carry the weight of corruptions and defalcations proved against every State administration which they have elected since the war.

FROM the *Nation* of this week also comes the opinion that the revelations charging Mr. Tilden with having committed perjury to save paying his righteous income tax are not to be treated in the airy fashion with which certain indiscreet Democratic organs regard it. The *Nation* thinks that Mr. Tilden "ought to make a prompt and candid answer." But the facts of the case have been before the public for two weeks and Mr. Tilden has not been heard from yet.

IT is all well enough for the Democrats to protest against reviving "old war issues," but they should be careful lest they stir them up themselves. Such a paragraph as the following from *The Mobile Register* revives suspicions which the most magnanimous Republicans find it hard work to keep down: "The grave question to be settled at much cost is: What is to be done to get rid of the negro as a voter? Sooner or later, with more or less dispatch, he will be disfranchised and thrust out of politics. White men of all parties and of every grade of religious or moral conviction may as well come quickly to the consideration how to get the negro out of politics with the least confusion and cost. He must go, and there is no profit in standing long upon the order of his going. The question of suffrage belongs to the States respectively. When the organized Democracy of 1876 goes into office, each State shall be allowed to settle this and other social and domestic issues for itself and its own way, without any interference from the General Government. Then we can begin the work of resetting our shattered political and our demoralized social institutions upon correct foundations."

CHOOSING A POPE.

How the Work has Been Done and the Prospects for the Future.

For nearly a thousand years the Roman Pontiff was chosen by the suffrage of the civic magistrates, the people, and the clergy of Rome, in whom alone the elective franchise had become vested. It is true that their choice was not always a free one, the turbulent Barons of the Eternal City or the neighboring towns often dictating to the voters or corrupting them; and, from the beginning of the eleventh century, the Emperors of Germany seeking to control the election. It was doubtless with the view of destroying the influence of the Imperial party in future Papal elections that Hildebrand prevailed upon Nicholas II. to issue, in 1059, his memorable bull conferring the franchise upon the Cardinals exclusively, by whom it has ever been exercised. As more than three-fourths of the Sacred College are Italians, their choice is apt to fall on one of their countrymen; and, in point of fact, it is now more than three centuries since any other than an Italian has filled the Papal throne. The limitation of the suffrage to the wearers of the red hat has, however, been regarded by some Catholics with disfavor, and not long since a society was formed in Italy with the avowed purpose of "vindicating the rights of Christians generally, and the Romans particularly, in electing the next Pope." Only a few weeks since it was announced that Pius IX. regarded the members of this society as having incurred the greater excommunication, a peculiarly severe form of ecclesiastical censure reserved by the Pontiff for extreme emergencies. But the efforts of the innovators would seem, from a telegram received Friday from Rome, not to have been without influence of the Sacred College itself, for a convocation of Cardinals is now holding in Rome with the view of ascertaining the feasibility of introducing certain modifications in the system of election, so that the election may exercise full liberty when a successor to Pius IX. is to be chosen. Of course the Cardinals will always retain the franchise, and it will never be restricted again to the Roman community; but the agitation may bring about the choice of a Spaniard, an Austrian, or a Frenchman, at the new Papal election.

Death of an Eccentric Scholar.

The eccentric old scholar, Dr. James Henry, of Dublin, has just died. Dr. Henry has been a physician in his native city, and was never liked by his brother practitioners, owing to his skeptical views, which dislike finally culminated in intense horror when the cynical doctor declared that the opinion of no physician in the world was worth a guinea, and actually gave force to these heretical sentiments by refusing to take more than five shillings for his advice. Soon afterward he inherited a fortune, and henceforth devoted himself, aided by his wife and daughter, to an immense commentary on Virgil. For many years they wandered over the continent of Europe on foot and without luggage, intent on the comparison of the text of Virgil in the MSS. and old editions found in ancient libraries and out-of-the-way places. In a few years the trial was lessened by the death of Mrs. Henry, but still the old scholar and his devoted daughter continued their unwearied search. They came to know that all the men learned in their favorite subject, and all the librarians of the great libraries. Seventeen times they crossed the Alps on foot, sometime in deep snow, and more than once they were obliged to show the money they carried in abundance before they were received in the inn where they sought shelter from night and rain. Dr. Henry was a quaint looking personage clad in a Robinson Crusoe-like fur dress. His great commentary on Virgil is still in MS., with the exception of a few fragments which he gave to the world. Its extent may be imagined from the fact that the remarks on the first 36 lines of the "Æneid" fill 176 pages.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

SERENADE IN A FLAT.

My Madeline—my Madeline!
Mark my melodious midnight moans,
Much may my melting music mean,
My modulated monotones.

My mandolin's mild minstrelsy,
My mental music magazine,
My mouth, my mind, my memory,
Most mingling murmur "Madeline."

Muster 'mid midnight masquerade,
Mark Moorish maidens, matrons, men,
'Mongst Murcia's most majestic maids,
Match me my matchless Madeline.

Mankind's malevolence may make
Much melancholy music mine,
Many my motives may mistake,
My modest merits much malign.

My Madeline's most mirthful mood
Much mollifies my mind's machine,
My mournfulness' magnitude,
Melts—makes me merry, Madeline.

Match-making ma's may machinate,
Manoeuvering misses me misween.
More money may make many mate,
My magic motto's—"Madeline."

Melt most mellifluous melody,
'Midst Murcia's misty mounts marine,
Meet me by moonlight—marry me,
Madonna mia—Madeline.

TRUTH AHEAD OF FICTION.

First Class Material for a Sensational Novel.

Mr. Charles Reade, who is too honorable to steal plots, and too sensitive to newspaper criticism to renew his early practice of purchasing them, has let the world into the secret of his scrap-book system. The files of out-of-the-way American newspapers would give him many hints like this story which comes from Honesdale, Penn. Thirty years ago John Seitz, a German clerk in a New York store, was engaged to a young girl named Katherine Rief. The California gold fever broke out, and he joined a party of adventurers. The first letter that he received from home bore the tidings that his sweetheart was soon to become the mother of his child. He pledged himself to return as soon as possible and marry her. She went to Honesdale to live with her brother, and to wait for her lover's return. Two or three letters came, and then there was silence for years. A young blacksmith named Wendt professed great love for her, and after putting him off for four or five years she accepted him, fully convinced that her gold hunter was dead. She took her child to New York and lived with her husband. He was a brute. He abused her, neglected her, and threw her into consumption. Meanwhile Seitz, instead of writing letters or dying, had made an enormous fortune, and returned to Honesdale after his sweetheart and child. The news of her marriage stunned him. He went to New York and found her lying in a tenement, with no one near her but her baby—his child. Seitz buried her in Greenwood, and a week afterward Wendt, overcome with remorse, shot himself over her grave. The child was left in Honesdale with her brother's family, and his father returned to San Francisco, where he married, built a fine house, with an elegant apartment known as "Johnny's room," and provided liberally for the boy in his will. "Johnny" was a frail lad, with his mother's consumptive tendencies. He never occupied that palatial room; he died a week ago Tuesday, as rich as a prince. But he did not know of his good-fortune, for the father died in San Francisco barely an hour before the son's death. The boy's inheritance goes to his aunt.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Sinick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Robert O. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
Instituon using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALL PAPER!
He or good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
74 SEVENTH STREET
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

FRENCH GLASS SHADES!
For covering Wax Flowers, Clocks, Stuffed Birds, Goods in Show Windows, &c. Extra heavy Shades or Cemetery use.
W. C. ARMOR,
No. 16 Sixth Street, near Suspension Bridge.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

SINNOTT'S
WOODEN TANK FACTORY.
I am prepared to furnish Oil, Water and Liquor Tanks of all sizes and shapes, at short notice. Orders by mail promptly filled.
PIERCE SINNOTT,
Nos. 115 and 117 Buena Vista street,
Allegheny City, Pa.
MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
YOUGHIOGHENY CEMENT
LIME AND PLASTER,
358 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SEPTEMBER 1.
New Bargains
Arriving Daily.
NEW FALL GOODS.
Two buyers are now in the East and goods are daily arriving, in the very latest and most desirable FALL SHADES AND STYLES, and no pains shall be spared to produce on our counters the best materials at prices not to be found anywhere in the United States.
SPECIALTIES.
Black Alpacas at 15c.
Black Alpacas at 18½c.
Black Alpacas at 20 and 25c.
EXTRA BARGAINS.
Black Alpacas at 28c.
Black Alpacas at 31 and 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 40, 45 and 50c.
All the latest Fall shades in Colored Alpacas at 23 cents.
CASHMERES.
We invite particular attention to our large and complete stock of BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES. A decided bargain at 45c. A real bargain at 50c. An immense bargain at 62½c. An extraordinary bargain at 70 and 75c, and a bargain which surpasses all at 87½c. These goods are full width and run as high as $3.
NEW SILKS.
Black Silks at 75c, exceedingly cheap goods.
Black Silks at 75 and 87½c, never surpassed.
Black Silks at $1, $1.12½, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, &c.
Colored Silks, Fall shades, at only $1.00, $1.12½, $1.25, &c.
Mourning Silks as low as 80c.
Japanese Poplins 75c, cheap at $1.
Every one can have a Silk at these figures. We can make a handsome trimmed and fitting Silk Suit at only $45.00.
DRESS GOODS.
Debeges, Fall shades; Mohairs, Fall shades; Poplins, Fall shades.
Reduced from 18¾ to 12½ this day, some beautiful styles of Dress Plaids, extraordinary bargains.
Waterproofs, all colors, lowest prices.
Flannels, a very full stock at low prices.
SAMPLES FREE.
Parties at a distance can have samples sent at at any time (free) on application.

Great Sale
OF
DRY GOODS
TO QUIT THE BUSINESS,
NOW GOING ON
AT
A. W. ERWIN'S,
172 and 174
Federal St., Allegheny.
THE
Entire Stock to be Sold.
Price not so much an object as to close out the stock as soon as possible.
Call and secure some of the bargains we are offering.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 & 174 Federal Street,
Allegheny City, Pa.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
LACE CURTAINS,
Finest Assortment in the City.
CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
MATTRESSES,
Spring Beds and Bedding.
Holtzman & Wiederhold,
64 WOOD STREET.
Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.
ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.
JOHN GILLESPIE,
CHIMNEY SWEEP,
Fine Grate Setting,
ALL KINDS OF
Furnaces and Ranges Repaired and Chimneys Topped.
All orders left at No. 25 Strawberry alley, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Pittsburgh, or at the Allegheny Postoffice, Box 89, will receive prompt attention.
LANG & CO.,
Manufacturers of the celebrated
Union Brooms.
OFFICE,
331 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
FOR THE
FALL TRADE!
We desire to inform our many customers and the public that we are now fully prepared to meet all their demands for
FALL DRY GOODS, ETC.
All Departments of the House are now and will be kept fully supplied with everything new and desirable to be found in the American and European Dry Goods markets, which will be offered at prices guaranteed to be as low as they can be bought in the United States. Doing an entirely CASH BUSINESS, and having STRICTLY BUT ONE PRICE, customers can depend on receiving the best possible value for their money. Attention is requested to our
Dress Goods Department,
Which will contain during the season all the latest and most desirable materials and fabrics, in new design and choice colorings, for Fall and Winter wear, from the lowest to the finest qualities. We will offer decided bargains in BLACK DRESS SILKS of all grades, and COLORED DRESS SILKS in all the new Fall and Winter shades. All the popular bargains in Dress Goods will be found in our advertisements twice during every week.
Ladies' Ready-made Suits, &c.
In this Department we will exhibit Ladies' Ready-made Suits, Costumes and Outside Garments of European, Eastern and our own manufacturing, in all the most fashionable and desirable materials, colors and styles,

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 4, 1876.

A week of general financial ease and quiet has passed. Two exceptional circumstances only have occurred,—the run on the Allegheny Savings Bank, which has happily ended, and the continued excitement in oil being the disturbing elements. The activity in oil still continues, and the promise is that it will yet make up other interests and possibly restore activity to general trade. The banks are accumulating funds, and have no special demand for them as yet. The fall trade is looked for with great interest and the revival of business so long looked for, will then be fully expected.

A NICE QUESTION.

In selling a second-hand safe a bond was left in one of the drawers, and being subsequently discovered the purchaser of the safe attempted the collection of the bond, notwithstanding its identity as belonging to the loser could be proven. In response to an inquiry as to what steps can be taken to recover it, and also if the man is liable to be punished for attempting to sell it, the *Journal of Commerce* replies that "there is a very common mistake in regard to the obligation of one who finds, or discovers, lost property. 'If the finder in any way knows the owner, or if there be any mark on the goods by which the owner can be ascertained, the taking will be felonious.' The finder of the above described bond, if he had reason to know who was it owner, can be arrested for constructive larceny. At any rate, he has placed himself in a very uncomfortable position, and can be held responsible for its full value."

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF GOLD.

The stage which arrived from Deadwood Thursday night was loaded with passengers, who brought with them over 100 pounds of gold dust. Fifty pounds of this lot is now deposited in the First National Bank, and the bulk of the remaining 50 pounds is either on its way East in the possession of the fortunate owners who washed and brought it out, or else is being carried about the city. This is the largest shipment yet made through this city with one exception. About four weeks ago a seedy individual arrived on the coach, having in his possession a dilapidated carpet sack, in which was three bottles filled. He stored $100,000 in gold. He passed on East, and has not been heard from since.—*Cheyenne Leader.*

THE INTEREST ON SAVINGS.

The reduction in the rate of interest on demand loans by the Massachusetts country savings banks is causing a great deal of discussion in Springfield, and a strong pressure is being brought to bear to effect a similar reduction here. The banks admit their inability to reduce to 6% per cent., but profess to consider so small a concession not worth making at present. A strong effort will be made to secure the next Legislature to reduce the State tax on savings banks from ½ to ¼ per cent.—the rate of taxation before the war. If this is done, the banks profess their willingness to come down to 6 per cent. on real estate loans.

Robinson Bros., BROKERS, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	109¾	5-20's 1858-coupons	115¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	118	10-40's	111
" 1865	117¾	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865 new	113¾	New 5 per cents	109¾
4-20's 1867	113¾	6's of Loanons	103¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	103¾	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	9¾	Union Pacific	62
L. S.	73	Toledo & Wabash	13
C. C. & I. C.	58	Harlem	120
St. Paul	30	Adams Express	106
Do. Pref	53	American Express	61
Michigan Southern	82¾	U. S. Express	53
Ill. Central	93¾	W. Farg'o & Co. Ex	81½
Northwestern com	36¾	Quicksilver	36¾
Do. Pref	75¾	Mariposa pref	20¼
Rock Island	104¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	13
Cleve. & Pitts	90¾	Panama	126
Pacific Mail	32¾	Iron Mountain	16
Western Union Tel.	99¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (\$)	48	Cen. Trans (A)	—
Reading (\$)	41	Empire Co. (A)	—
Ins. Co. N. A. (\$)	13¾	A. D. Co. (\$)	—
Oil Creek (\$)	9½	P. C. & St. L. pref (\$)	80
Lehigh Valley (\$)	53½	N. Pacific bonds (A)	—

NEW YORK, September 2, 1876.

The syndicate report increasing subscriptions to the new 4½ per cent. loan, some large amounts having been taken today by banks and insurance companies. The cable reports from the other side liberal subscriptions at London, including a number from the continent. Money closed easy at 1½@2; prime mercantile paper 3 @4. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $317,000. The clearings were $60,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 486@488. Gold opened at 109¾ and closed at 109 5-8, the two extremes of the day. The carrying rate ranged from ¼ to ⅝ per cent. Loans were also made flat.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase,	$1,380,100
Specie, increase,	1,195,700
Legal tenders, increase,	841,600
Deposits, increase,	2,050,100
Circulation, decrease,	31,200
Reserve, increase,	1,524,775

Governments were dull and steady. Railroad bonds were quiet this afternoon. Union Pacific first 106½, Michigan Southern Sinking fund 110, and Erie third 109¾, the last named ex interest. St. Louis & Northwest consolidated gold coupons are firm at 93@93½. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated advanced from 67 sales to 70 bid. State bonds were quiet and nominal. The stock market opened heavier and lower, the greatest decline being in coal shares, caused mainly by the rumored embarrassment of one company and the reported unsettled condition of affairs in the mining regions. New Jersey Central broke from 39½ to 33½, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western from 84 to 81½, and Delaware & Hudson Canal from 84 to 82. In the general list Illinois Central fell off from 89½ to 88, and Michigan Central from 39½ to 38. Lake Shore opened at 52, a decline of about 1 per cent., but afterwards recovered to 52½. St. Paul common fell off from 30½ to 29½, preferred from 65 3-4 to 65 1-2, Ohios from 11 to 10 5-8, Erie from 9½ to 9 1-2, and Western Union from 70 to 69 5-8. Later the market became quiet, with an advance in coal stocks. In the closing hours stocks were irregular. New Jersey Central declined to 35, Delaware & Hudson Canal to 81 1-8, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 82. Rock Island advanced to 104 3-4, and closed at 104 1-2. Pacific preferred, after rising to 66¾, reacted to 65 1-2. Lake Shore was firm at 52 3-4@56 52½, and Western Union at 69 3-4@69½. The remainder of the list was quiet and without feature. The market closed active, unsettled and feverish. The transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 116,000 shares, of which 10,750 were Erie, 15,400 Lake Shore, 4,200 Rock Island, 6,400 St. Pauls, 5,200 Western Union, 24,300 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 35,300 New Jersey Central, and 8,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 118; 5-20s '65, 112¾; do. new, 113¼; do. '67, 117; do. '68, 118¾; new 5s, 115¾; 10-40s, 115¾; coupons 115¾; currency 6s, 126.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 48; do. new, 48; Virginia new, 22; do. old, 25; Missouri 6s, 106.

Stock-Exchange.—Union Telegraph Company, 71; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 17½; Pacific Mail, 22¾; Mariposa, 5; do. preferred, 6; Adams Express, 106; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 84½; American Express, 59; United States Express, 80; New York Central, 103½; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 15; Harlem, 120½; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 38¾; Panama, 26; Union Pacific, 62; Lake Shore, 52½; Illinois Central, 87½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91; Northwestern common, 36½; do. preferred, 75½; C. C. C. & I., 58; New Jersey Central, 35½; Rock Island, 104½; St. Paul, 30½; do. preferred, 65½; Toledo & Wabash, 2½; do. preferred, 2; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 103; do. preferred, 113; Chicago & Alton, 97; do. preferred, 103½; Ohio & Mississippi, 10½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 82½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 15½; Missouri Pacific, 22; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 23½; Indiana Central, 8½; Burlington & Quincy, 14; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 11½; Central Pacific, 11; Union, 106½; Union Pacific land grant, 104½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91¾.

LONDON, September 2.—Consols: 95½; 5-20s '65, 105½; do. '67, 106½; 10-40s, 107; new 5s, 107½; New York Central, 98; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, September 2.—Rentes 104f.

FRANKFORT, September 2.—United States new 5s, 103½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 2, 1876.

General business continues quiet, and the leading articles of merchandise present but little worthy of special mention. Values unchanged.

APPLES—Dried are in small lots in hands of commission merchants is small and there is more inquiry, but no improvement in prices, which may be quoted at \$1@1.50 ₩ bbl for fair to choice.

BROOM CORN—No. 1 hurl, 8½@9; No. 2 do, 7@7½; choice brush that will work up, 6½@6¾; do. covers, 6@6½; do. covers and insidling, 5½; inferior 4½@5; crooked, 3½@4.

BERRIES—Are about out of season; we continue to quote at 50@75c per bucket.

BUTTER—There is no falling off in the demand for fine table Butter, but common grades continue dull; the supply of the former is light, while of the latter it is accumulating; prime to choice sold packed, in firkins and tubs, 21@22c; do roll, 21@25; creamery, 28@30c.

CHEESE—Unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, July make, 8@8½c to the trade, and 9@9½c in a jobbing way.

EGGS—The recent advance has stimulated shipments, and with increased receipts, the market is possibly a shade easier, although prices are still maintained; we continue to quote at 18@19c.

FLOUR—Business continues rather quiet, although about all that can reasonably be expected. There is a fair demand for well known brands, but unknown brands are hard to move unless offered at very low prices.

Red winter wheat flours	\$6.00@6.50 ₩ bbl.
Amber wheat flours	7.00@7.50 "
Spring wheat flours	5.75@6.25 "
Patent process and fancy white wheat	8.00@9.00 "
Do. Canvassed	4.50@4.75 "

GROCERIES—The Grocery business continues quiet, and presents nothing particularly new or important; there has been no change in values for several days. Our latest advices from New York at this writing report Sugar steady and Coffee quiet.

RICE.

Carolina ..... 6¼@7¾ | Louisiana ..... 6¼@6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	13 a	Standard B	11¼@11¾
Crushed	13 a	Standard Ex, C.	11 a 11¼
Granulated	12¾ a	Ref. Yellow	9¾@10¼
Powdered	13¼ a	N. O. new crop	8¼@10¼
Standard A	11¾@11¾		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	55 a58
Prime	60 a65	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair. Demerara	60	Demara	50@5

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@0 85	Japan	40@85
Gunpowder	45@0 90	Oolong	35@85
Imperial	35@0 75	Souchong	35@75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	Rio (5 pkgs)	25¾
Prime Rio	21¾@22	Rio (loose)	25
Good Rio	20 @22	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—There is a continued fair milling demand for Wheat, but no change in prices; No. 1 red winter at \$1.10@1.12½; and No. 1 amber at 1.15@18. Some well informed operators predict there will not be much change either way for some time to come. The Oat market continues firm with a fair supply and considerable inquiry, but prices are not quotably higher; new, 32@33; old, 34@35. Ear Corn continues quiet and unchanged, and the same is true of Shelled; quotable at 50@54c on track. Rye also quiet and unchanged; sale of one car reported at 85c.

HAY—New crop, loose, from country wagons, \$@14, according to quality. Baled cannot be laid down here to afford a margin for profit, hence the market is bare, but there is little or no demand.

LINSEED OIL—Is under last oil, 60; No. 1 do, 56; No. 2, 70; white Miners oil, 60; yellow, 57; summer oils dullund lower as holders are anxious to reduce stocks and if possible close out. Linseed oil is quoted at 55 for raw and 58 for boiled. Carbon has advanced 5c per gallon within the past week, and we now quote at 22@22½c.

ONIONS—Continue dull, but nominally unchanged; \$1.50@2 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Irish quoted at \$1.75@2 ₩ bbl. Sweets, \$3.50@4 per bbl for Baltimore, and \$4.50@5 for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—The reports from the west, yesterday (Friday), were more reassuring, with the exception of Lard, which was decidedly lower. However, a Chicago paper of Friday says: "Hogs were weak and lower, under a larger supply, and holders of product seemed to be wearied over the prospect of carrying the property further, and sold very freely. Quiet, unofficial operators on 'change, largely of your pork, closed out the whole lot yesterday at an average loss (as stated) of \$5.00 ₩ bbl. The shorts filled in willingly, and after 12 o'clock there was some disposition to invest at the decline by parties who thought a reaction in prices to be more than probable, even though the advance should not be maintained. The trading was almost entirely for future delivery."

Hams—Ex S C ₩ P	—	Steer Pork ₩ bbl	\$18,50
Uncornered	15	Short Cut do	18,50
Shoulders Ex S. C.	—	Lard, prime leaf	11¾
Do. Uncanvassed	14¾	Lard, Ref for summer use—In tres	12¾
B'fast Bacon S. C.	—	Do. ¼ bbls	12¾
Do. Canvassed	14¾	Do. ½ bbls	13
Dried beef Ex S. C.	—	Do. 1 bbls	13¼
Do. Canvassed	16	Do. 3 ℔ caddies	14¾
Beef Tongues S. C.	—	Do. 5 ℔ do	14
per doz	—	Do. 10 ℔ pails	14¾
Bacon Shoulders	8¾	Do. 5 ℔ do	14¾
Do. Clear Sides	10¾	Do. 10 ℔ do	14
Clear Sides	11½	Ham Sausage	—

PEACHES—\$1,10@1 per box.

POULTRY—Live chickens by the crop quotable ₩ pair.

PLUMS—Quotable at \$1@1 per box, as to quality and size of box.

RAGS—Steady at 2½@3 ₩ ℔ for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is lower now than it has been for a number of years; quoted at \$2@2.25 ₩ bu.

TALLOW—Dull; No. 1 city rendered 5@5½c; do. country, 7@7½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, September 2, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	413 cars.	422 cars.
Hogs	96 "	87 "
Sheep	68 "	109 "
Total	577 "	618 "

Of the 413 cars reported for the past week, 209 cars were through and 205 cars local, against 237 cars of through, and 185 cars of local last week. Sales, 3,479 head; last week, 3,155 head.

CATTLE.

The most important event of the past week was the increased arrivals, both of through consignments and local cattle, especially the latter, but with an increased demand, the attendance of buyers being quite large, the market was active; the best evidence of the latter is that notwithstanding the supply was above an average it was not in excess of the demand. So far as we could learn, there were none shipped on in first hands, and some salesmen reported that a still larger number than was on sale could have been disposed of. It is but proper to state in this connection, however, that prices ruled from 10@15c per cwt lower; strictly No. 1 shipping cattle did not receive much from last week's prices, but common and medium grades fell off to the extent stated, as the supply was heavy, it was the low prices that induced buyers to buy so freely. The number bought for shipment to Philadelphia and New York was larger than usual, and country and local buyers and butchers also bought pretty freely, and the market closed firmer than it opened, as, in addition to the yards being cleared, the reports from New York were more favorable.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime (1,400@1,500 steers	5.00@5.25
Good (1,300@1,400 steers	4.50@4.75
Fair (1,000@1,100 steers	4.00@4.25
Common (800@900 steers	3.25@3.75
Bulls, Cows and Stags	2.00@3.25
Texans	2.50@3.00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals were considerably below those of last week, and there was no improvement in quality, the great proportion of the offerings, as has been the case for some time past, consisted of common and medium grades, and while these did not bring any better prices than those obtained for the same kind last week, good fat stock, especially during the latter part of the week, sold readily at an advance of double ₩ cwt. As stated in a former report, H. looks as if growers were pushing of their common and holding back their best sheep, being anxious to get clear of the former before the winter sets in and hopeful of obtaining better prices after a while for the latter. Stock sheep are not wanted and while these did not form our quotations 25c per head. Lambs were also dull, especially the common grades, and there were very few, if any, good ones on sales.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 91@100 lbs	5.00@5.25
Good 84@90 lbs	4.50@4.75
Good 76@80 lbs	4.25@4.50
Fair 70@75 lbs	3.50@4.00
Common 70@75 lbs	3.00@3.50
Stock Ewes, ₩ head	2.75@3.75
Lambs, 40@60 lbs	3.50@5.00

HOGS.

The fluctuation in prices this week has been comparatively light, as the supply was just about equal to the demand, and the market in a general way presents but little that is important, excepting that there was an easier feeling to-day in consequence of the continued decline at Chicago. As stated in our report of Thursday, the quality is improving; not so many grassers and more corn hogs coming forward, and it is scarcely necessary to add that the latter are selling much more readily than the former, as they always do.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	6.00@6.75
York Hogs, as to quality	6.25@6.50
Roughs	5.00@5.50

Receipts of Blooms, &c. Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

A. H. Childs	1	J. R. Kemer	1
J. Painter & Son	1	H. Lloyd & Son	2
M. Sullivan	1		
Total			7

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lewis O. & P	1	Lucy Furl	5
Jones & L	1	H. Lloyd & Son	1
Phillips N. & Co	1	Shoenly H. & Co	7
Reese G. & W	1	Nimick & Co	1
Pabella Fur	1		
Total			23

PITTSBURGH, FT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

F. Thompson	1	J. Moorhead	1
J. Painter & Son	8	Maloney & Lyle	1
Carnegie Bros	8	Isabella Fur	6
Lewis O. & P	2	P. D. Nicola	1
Lewis O. & Co	1	Nimick & Co	19
Laughlin & Co	5	S. B. & Co	6
Byers McC. & Co	4		
Total			74

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Jones & L	2	Lewis O. & P	1
J. Moorhead	1		
Total			4

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

We find little or no change on the general position of the market for domestic wools. Some little irregularity has been shown on the demand during the week, the aggregate of which looks up quite large, and full former rates were obtained without much apparent difficulty. Indeed, the position is evidently a firm one, and the advantage tends more to the side of sellers than buyers, with here and there an extra fine lot of prime bring a little higher than anything as yet obtained. As a rule, however, the policy of holders is against the withdrawal of stock when a strictly fine lot comes in hand, as most of the supplies on hand now will pay a fair profit, and the experience of the past year has demonstrated the safety of securing clear margins rather than holding back for doubtful additions. The attempt actions on hand are small and pretty well under control, with not many important additions expected for some time to come. The tone of the market has been general, including a fair proportion of Texas, and also considerable quantities of Texas and spring California. There is a rumor on the market of the failure of a large manufacturing concern, which causes some little uneasiness. Foreign wools have been only moderately active, and show no special features, the clothing grades still ruling firm and steady, with a fair supply of fine rates. Sales reported for the week embrace:

12,000 Montevideo scoured at 47c; 3,000 do do, 47c; 10,000 lbs X Ohio at 38c; 20,000 lbs X do, 36,000 lbs XX do, 25,000 lbs XX do, 30,000 lbs XX and XXX do, 6,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio, 25,000 lbs unwashed fine, 3,000 lbs unwashed medium, on private terms; 28,000 lbs unwashed Western, 24@25c; 3,000 lbs unwashed Wisconsin, 26c; 4,000 lbs unwashed Indiana, 32c; 100,000 lbs State fleeces, X and above, at 36@40; 50 bags delaine, 40@42c; 50 bales pulled, 25 bags do, 35 bags fine lambs', on private terms; 43,000 lbs Texas 26c; 120,000 lbs do, 16@23c; 15,000 lbs do, 19½c; 15,000 lbs do for 9 months, 17@26c for Eastern; 28,000 lbs scoured Texas, part 32c; 74,000 lbs Texas, 21,000 Western do, 15,000 Eastern do, 4,000 lbs burry do and pulled Texas; 275,000 lbs spring California, 17@24c; 35,000 lbs do, 32c; 32,000 lbs do, 29@32c; 20,000 lbs do, 22c; 20 bales do, 18@20c; 50,000 lbs fall California do, 24c; 50,000 lbs Utah, on private terms; 100,000 Colorado, 18c; 2,000 lbs Georgia, 26c; 1,000 lbs do, 5,000 lbs Virginia, 50 bales Cape, 3,000 lbs Australian and Mexico, 30c; 5,000 lbs Montreal on private terms.—*Bulletin.*

Philadelphia.

Wool continues in fair demand and prices are well maintained. The supply continues light, as less wool has arrived this season in Philadelphia than usual. About 825,000 lbs sold, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan fleece, at 36@40c; extra XX and above, at 42@43c; X 38@40c; medium 36@40c; coarse 32@34c; coarse delaine 37c; medium delaine 40c; new York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western—Fine 34@36c; medium 35@40c; coarse delaine 37c; medium delaine 40c. Tub washed—Choice 37@38c; fair 35@36c. Combing—medium washed 45c; coarse washed 42½c; medium unwashed 43c; coarse unwashed 42c. Canada washed 45@50c; unwashed delaine 31c. Unwashed—Fine 32@35c; medium 29@30c; coarse 28@29c; common and burry 19@28c.—*Gazette.*

Boston.

(By Telegraph.)

BOSTON, September 2.—The demand for all kinds of domestic wool continues quite active, and the sales have been large. Fleeces are still sought after, but sales have been restricted on account of the firmness of holders. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania X and above were 413,000 pounds; choice XX Pennsylvania at 43½@44c; No. 1 and X 37@40c. The sales of Michigan and Wisconsin are quite trifling. Delaine is quite firm; medium and X Michigan, Wisconsin and Western 28@33c. Combing and delaine is in demand at 39@42c for delaine and 40@43c for combing. Very little desirable combing is to be had under 50c. Pulled wools; sales 122,000 pounds; reported that a still larger number than was on sale could have been disposed of. It is but proper to state in this connection, however, that prices ruled from 10@15c per cwt lower; strictly No. 1 shipping cattle did not receive much from last week's prices, but common and medium grades fell off to the extent stated, as the supply was heavy, it was the low prices that induced buyers to buy so freely. The number bought for shipment to Philadelphia and New York was larger than usual, and country and local buyers and butchers also bought pretty freely, and the market closed firmer than it opened, as, in addition to the yards being cleared, the reports from New York were more favorable.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, 1876.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

It was intimated in our last general report that the advance had been too rapid to be permanent, and, therefore, that a reaction was not improbable; subsequent events have demonstrated that our apprehensions were not out of place. Business has been dull and unsettled all week, and about the only cause that can be assigned is the one to which reference has been made, a feeling of distrust on the part of buyers, who were apprehensive that both the raw article and the product had been unduly inflated. The general outlook, however, continues favorable for the selling interest, and just as soon as the market becomes a little more settled, we look for an increased business, and a still further appreciation in values is not improbable.

The consumption of the raw article continues largely in excess of the production, [estimated at about ten thousand barrels per day, and with a steady reduction in the visible supply, as well as every indication that the consumption will continue large during the remainder of the year, there is no reason apparent why there should be any depreciation, and it is not likely that there will be unless some new territory is opened up. It is true, refiners generally have been buying sparingly since the advance, being apprehensive that the rise could not be sustained; and then short sellers have been doing all they could to depress the market, but just as soon as consumers become better satisfied, in regard to the stability of the market, we may look for an increased legitimate demand, and, a still further advance in prices.

Business in Refined has been comparatively quiet during the week under review, exporters, like the refiners, were apprehensive that the rise had been to rapid to be permanent, hence they were disposed, for a time to hold off in order to ascertain whether their apprehensions were well grounded or not. There was a firmer feeling developed yesterday, under the influence of the advices from the seaboard and Antwerp as well, an advance of 2@3 frances being reported at the latter point, and the general outlook at the present writing points to a further advance in the market, as in addition to stocks in Europe being comparatively light, the home trade will buy largely during the next two or three months.

CRUDE.

The market was firmer to-day again, and white there was an absence of excitement, the tendency was upward and the feeling seemed to prevail that prices will go still higher; United certificates quoted at \$1.81¼ and immediate shipment at \$1.92½@1.93.

REFINED.

Was also reported firmer, but there was such a wide difference between buyers and sellers that it is difficult to give quotations. The asking price in New York was 26c, but small outside sales were reported from late less. Price to home trade, 22c.

OIL BARRELS.

There has been a fair trade during the past week, but no improvement in prices; \$1.30 for countries, and \$1.42½@1.50 for city make, as to size. Sellers are afraid to put prices above quoted rates lest it might stimulate shipments from Cleveland and elsewhere

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts crude by rail for the week 45,104 bbls; by rail and Conduit pipe line from January 1st to date, 1,724,171 bbls, against 710,416 do same time last year. Shipments of refined east and west for the week, 23,707 bbls; January 1st to date, 576,289 bbls; same time last year, 446,924 bbls. Shipments to Richmond to date, 108,600 bbls, making a total of 684,889 bbls to all points.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Vesta o w	478
J. Bushnell	Pleasantville o w	1,556
N. W. Stevenson	Peerless o w	48
J. Bushnell	Crystal o w	949
J. Bushnell	Eagle o w	240
J. Bushnell	Liberty o w	562
J. Craig	Empire o w	161
J. Bushnell	Bird o w	1,444
G. M. Robinson	National o w	160
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	1,161
Total		8,168

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY AND B. AND O. RAILROADS

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
American Oil Co	Brongh & Co	1,424

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	974
Lockhart & F	Do	701
D. P. Hoagland	John S. Dales	200
Central R. Co	Central R. Co	29
Total		2,271

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

We find little or no change on the general position of the market for domestic wools. Some little irregularity has been shown on the demand during the week, the aggregate of which looks up quite large, and full former rates were obtained without much apparent difficulty. Indeed, the position is evidently a firm one, and the advantage tends more to the side of sellers than buyers, with here and there an extra fine lot of prime bring a little higher than anything as yet obtained. As a rule, however, the policy of holders is against the withdrawal of stock when a strictly fine lot comes in hand, as most of the supplies on hand now will pay a fair profit, and the experience of the past year has demonstrated the safety of securing clear margins rather than holding back for doubtful additions. The attempt actions on hand are small and pretty well under control, with not many important additions expected for some time to come. The tone of the market has been general, including a fair proportion of Texas, and also considerable quantities of Texas and spring California. There is a rumor on the market of the failure of a large manufacturing concern, which causes some little uneasiness. Foreign wools have been only moderately active, and show no special features, the clothing grades still ruling firm and steady, with a fair supply of fine rates. Sales reported for the week embrace:

12,000 Montevideo scoured at 47c; 3,000 do do, 47c; 10,000 lbs X Ohio at 38c; 20,000 lbs X do, 36,000 lbs XX do, 25,000 lbs XX do, 30,000 lbs XX and XXX do, 6,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio, 25,000 lbs unwashed fine, 3,000 lbs unwashed medium, on private terms; 28,000 lbs unwashed Western, 24@25c; 3,000 lbs unwashed Wisconsin, 26c; 4,000 lbs unwashed Indiana, 32c; 100,000 lbs State fleeces, X and above, at 36@40; 50 bags delaine, 40@42c; 50 bales pulled, 25 bags do, 35 bags fine lambs', on private terms; 43,000 lbs Texas 26c; 120,000 lbs do, 16@23c; 15,000 lbs do, 19½c; 15,000 lbs do for 9 months, 17@26c for Eastern; 28,000 lbs scoured Texas, part 32c; 74,000 lbs Texas, 21,000 Western do, 15,000 Eastern do, 4,000 lbs burry do and pulled Texas; 275,000 lbs spring California, 17@24c; 35,000 lbs do, 32c; 32,000 lbs do, 29@32c; 20,000 lbs do, 22c; 20 bales do, 18@20c; 50,000 lbs fall California do, 24c; 50,000 lbs Utah, on private terms; 100,000 Colorado, 18c; 2,000 lbs Georgia, 26c; 1,000 lbs do, 5,000 lbs Virginia, 50 bales Cape, 3,000 lbs Australian and Mexico, 30c; 5,000 lbs Montreal on private terms.—*Bulletin.*

Philadelphia.

Wool continues in fair demand and prices are well maintained. The supply continues light, as less wool has arrived this season in Philadelphia than usual. About 825,000 lbs sold, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan fleece, at 36@40c; extra XX and above, at 42@43c; X 38@40c; medium 36@40c; coarse 32@34c; coarse delaine 37c; medium delaine 40c; new York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western—Fine 34@36c; medium 35@40c; coarse delaine 37c; medium delaine 40c. Tub washed—Choice 37@38c; fair 35@36c. Combing—medium washed 45c; coarse washed 42½c; medium unwashed 43c; coarse unwashed 42c. Canada washed 45@50c; unwashed delaine 31c. Unwashed—Fine 32@35c; medium 29@30c; coarse 28@29c; common and burry 19@28c.—*Gazette.*

Boston.

(By Telegraph.)

BOSTON, September 2.—The demand for all kinds of domestic wool continues quite active, and the sales have been large. Fleeces are still sought after, but sales have been restricted on account of the firmness of holders. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania X and above were 413,000 pounds; choice XX Pennsylvania at 43½@44c; No. 1 and X 37@40c. The sales of Michigan and Wisconsin are quite trifling. Delaine is quite firm; medium and X Michigan, Wisconsin and Western 28@33c. Combing and delaine is in demand at 39@42c for delaine and 40@43c for combing. Very little desirable combing is to be had under 50c. Pulled wools; sales 122,000 pounds; reported that a still larger number than was on sale could have been disposed of. It is but proper to state in this connection, however, that prices ruled from 10@15c per cwt lower; strictly No. 1 shipping cattle did not receive much from last week's prices, but common and medium grades fell off to the extent stated, as the supply was heavy, it was the low prices that induced buyers to buy so freely. The number bought for shipment to Philadelphia and New York was larger than usual, and country and local buyers and butchers also bought pretty freely, and the market closed firmer than it opened, as, in addition to the yards being cleared, the reports from New York were more favorable.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime (1,400@1,500 steers	5.00@5.25
Good (1,300@1,400 steers	4.50@4.75
Fair (1,000@1,100 steers	4.00@4.25
Common (800@900 steers	3.25@3.75
Bulls, Cows and Stags	2.00@3.25
Texans	2.50@3.00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals were considerably below those of last week, and there was no improvement in quality, the great proportion of the offerings, as has been the case for some time past, consisted of common and medium grades, and while these did not bring any better prices than those obtained for the same kind last week, good fat stock, especially during the latter part of the week, sold readily at an advance of double ₩ cwt. As stated in a former report, H. looks as if growers were pushing of their common and holding back their best sheep, being anxious to get clear of the former before the winter sets in and hopeful of obtaining better prices after a while for the latter. Stock sheep are not wanted and while these did not form our quotations 25c per head. Lambs were also dull, especially the common grades, and there were very few, if any, good ones on sales.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 91@100 lbs	5.00@5.25
Good 84@90 lbs	4.50@4.75
Good 76@80 lbs	4.25@4.50
Fair 70@75 lbs	3.50@4.00
Common 70@75 lbs	3.00@3.50
Stock Ewes, ₩ head	2.75@3.75
Lambs, 40@60 lbs	3.50@5.00

HOGS.

The fluctuation in prices this week has been comparatively light, as the supply was just about equal to the demand, and the market in a general way presents but little that is important, excepting that there was an easier feeling to-day in consequence of the continued decline at Chicago. As stated in our report of Thursday, the quality is improving; not so many grassers and more corn hogs coming forward, and it is scarcely necessary to add that the latter are selling much more readily than the former, as they always do.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	6.00@6.75
York Hogs, as to quality	6.25@6.50
Roughs	5.00@5.50

Receipts of Blooms, &c. Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

A. H. Childs	1	J. R. Kemer	1
J. Painter & Son	1	H. Lloyd & Son	2
M. Sullivan	1		
Total			7

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lewis O. & P	1	Lucy Furl	5
Jones & L	1	H. Lloyd & Son	1
Phillips N. & Co	1	Shoenly H. & Co	7
Reese G. & W	1	Nimick & Co	1
Pabella Fur	1		
Total			23

PITTSBURGH, FT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

F. Thompson	1	J. Moorhead	1
J. Painter & Son	8	Maloney & Lyle	1
Carnegie Bros	8	Isabella Fur	6
Lewis O. & P	2	P. D. Nicola	1
Lewis O. & Co	1	Nimick & Co	19
Laughlin & Co	5	S. B. & Co	6
Byers McC. & Co	4		
Total			74

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Jones & L	2	Lewis O. & P	1
J. Moorhead	1		

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather, northwest winds.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, now in session. Students received at any time. Address for circulars J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal.

Poor Guardians.

The Board of Poor Guardians held a meeting on Saturday. Superintendent Bullock, of the City Home, reported 328 inmates—a decrease of 14. The city physicians reported 659 visits during the month.

There was expended for out-door and regular relief $1,561, leaving a balance in Secretary Braun's hands of $87 39.

The Board transacted no other business except routine matters.

Base Ball Notes.

The Stanlands, of Wheeling, and the Alleghenys, play at Union Park this afternoon.

The Wallace defeated the Brown club at the Park on Saturday by a score of 22 to 3. It was their second game. In the first the Browns were victorious.

The amateur Resolutes, of Elizabeth, N. J., defeated the League Mutuals on Saturday by a score of 3 to 1. The Stars, of Syracuse, N. Y., lost a game to the Chicagos by a score of 4 to 8.

Change of Time

The new time table or schedule for the running of trains on the B. & O. railroad takes effect on and after to-day. The Connellsville accommodation and through mail, will depart at 6:25 and 8:00, instead of 6:15 and 7:45 as formerly. An extra train has been put on for the accomodation of those desiring to attend evening church which arrives at 7:00 and departs at 9:30. The changes in the arrivals of trains is as follows: The through express arrives 6:23; West Newton accommodation at 8:23; Uniontown Express at 5:28; and the through mail at 8:15. The correct time table will appear in our issue of to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This popular theater which, for three months, has been closed to the public, and which during that time, has undergone very great improvement, and general renovation, will be opened by the Aiken Combination in the sensational and just now *apropos* play entitled "The Molly Maguires." The location of the drama is in the eastern coal region of Pennsylvania. The subject affords plenty of legitimate scope for a skillful play-wright to construct from it a truthful and entertaining dramatic sketch, and whether Mr. Aikon has succeeded in doing so the public can ascertain to-night. In addition to Mr. Aiken, the company includes a number of well known variety artists.

Trimble's Varieties.

The management of this theater, the only place of variety entertainment that ever proved a success in Pittsburgh, and which has outlived almost a host of more pretentious competers, will, during the season now commencing, be in the hands of Mr. John Trimble, assisted by George W. Herman as stage manager. It opens to-night with a company embracing Baby Bindley, the infant prodigy, Madam Lavante, the fire queen, Nelly Peris, Mlle Octavia, the Larne family, gymnasts, the Parkers, character artists, Reynols and Mara, the musical mokes, and others.

THE POLICE COMMITTEE.

Meeting Saturday Night—New Appointments—The South Side Nominees.

At the meeting of the Police Committee on Saturday evening the Mayor gave notice of the appointment of the following persons to the force: William Jones, James Delaney, Samuel Baiford, Caleb Wier, P. C. Hanlon, J. Wiley, Peter Fahrenbach and Pat. Nestor. The appointments were all confirmed.

The following communication was also received, showing those who had resigned or been dismissed from the force: August Henninger, resigned; Martin Reardon, resigned; John B. Wilson, resigned; H. Porter, resigned; John McCurry, dismissed; Samuel Martin, dismissed; Thomas Lemon, dismissed; John McVeigh, dismissed; Lieut. Adam Albert, dismissed; Lieut. John Baker, dismissed; Joseph Poorman, David Frew.

Lieutenants Baker and Wilbert and patrolman Poorman presented a petition setting forth that they had been dismissed without cause, and asking that a committee be appointed to look into the matter. Messrs. Atkinson, Dickson and Acheson were appointed a committee to inquire as to the power of the Police Committee to act in the matter.

On motion of Mr. Neeb, the Supply Committee was instructed to procure new boxes for the wheels of the Black Maria, the old ones being worn out.

The pay-roll for the month of August, amounting to $16,324 18, was approved.

Mr. Dickson, from the Committee on Station Houses, reported all the station houses as being in good condition, except those of the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth wards. The former required whitewashing and the latter was reported as being totally unfit for use.

Officer crimes was allowed pay for forty days lost time in consequence of injuries received in the discharge of his duty.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Doings of Local Political Clubs.

A meeting of the sub-committee on marching clubs of the Central Committee was held on Saturday afternoon. The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, that a committee of nine, consisting of three from the middle district, three from the South Side and three from the North Side, be appointed to select a Chief Marshal and three division marshals to act at the grand parade on Friday night next. The committee to report to this meeting. A number of gentlemen from the different districts of the city were selected.

The Twenty-third ward committees have been appointed.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Wilson Hall, Allegheny, on Saturday night, to organize a company to be attached to Colonel J. S. Haymaker's brigade. Colonel D. W. McGraw was called to the chair and J. V. Cracraft elected Secretary. Colonel Haymaker was called upon and stated the object of the association. The roll was then opened and over one hundred signatures procured. The roll having been completed the election of permanent officers was next in order, whereupon Major A. J. Pentecost was elected President, and Captain Martin Secretary. Brief addresses were then made by Captain Martin and Colonel Thomas M. Bayne. The R. R. Robinson Silver Cornet Band was present and discoursed some of its finest music.

The Veterans' Club, of Allegheny, met Saturday evening and appointed various committees.

At a meeting of the Grand Central Club, of Allegheny, on Saturday evening to form a brigade. Mr. Frank Kitchen was nominated as first lieutenant of Company A, and there being no other nominee Mr. Kitchen was elected; for second lieutenant W. A. Anderson was elected. Of Company B, Mr. J. Barker was elected captain; W. A. McHenry first lieutenant, and W. J. Duncan second lieutenant. Adjourned to meet next Wednesday. On Wednesday there will be a meeting of the line officers to elect brigade officers.

At a meeting of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth wards, recently, on motion of Mr. Rossiter, a committee consisting of Messrs. Rossiter, Bates, Church, Mercer and Robinson was appointed to organize a marching club. A roll book was opened, and in less than half an hour 100 names were enrolled. An election for officers was held with the following result: Captain, Wesley Church; First Lieutenant, Edward Davis; Second Lieutenant, W. Hollins; Third Lieutenant, Elmer Donnelly.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Third ward Pittsburgh, was held in the Select Council chamber of Municipal Hall, on Saturday evening, Alderman John Burke in the chair, and John Gripp Secretary. Sixty-four members enrolled their names, after which the following officers of the marching club were elected: Captain, W. J. Kennedy; First Lieutenant, James Renshelaw; Second Lieutenant, James Sims. Orderly Sergeant, Alexander Dunlap. The next meeting will be held at the same place to-night to select the uniform.

The Sharpsburg Republicans have adopted the following resolution: "We regard Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, the nominee of the Republican party for Congress in the Twenty-third Pennsylvania district, as a gentleman of culture, probity, and as possessed in an eminent degree of those qualities and qualifications which will enable him to discharge the duties of the position for which he is nominated in a manner calculated to reflect honor alike upon himself and his constituents, and we promise to use all honorable means to further his election."

The meeting at the corner of Elm and Wylie streets on Saturday evening was presided over by Prof. H. A. Gourley. Addresses were made by Col. Haymaker, H. H. McCormick and others.

The Seventeenth ward Club held a meeting on Friday evening and elected officers for a marching club. Speeches were made by G. W. Nichols, J. S. Cook, Wm. H. Scott and G. R. Pearson, and the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the ticket.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and now endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

School Stationery.

For everything in this line go to R. S. DAVIS & Co., Cor. Fifth avenue and Wood street.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

U. S. Circuit Court.
(Before Judge McKennan.)

Two men arrested and brought from the oil regions on attachments issued by reason of their non appearance as witnesses in one of E. A. L. Roberts' cases, were discharged by Judge McKennan on payment of costs.

The admiralty case of Johnson & Clark, owners of the steamer Stella, vs. Thomas Fawcett & Son, was argued, and decision reserved.

U. S. District Court.
(Before Judge Ketcham.)

The entire time of the Court was occupied in granting naturalization papers, forty-five having been granted.

Common Pleas No. 1.
(Before Judge Collier.)

Voluntary assignment of Henry Jones. Walter Day appointed auditor and assignee's report confirmed.

Cash. Benson vs. Emory Gleason, et ux. Auditor's report confirmed absolutely.

Voluntary assignment of David Couch et al. Auditor's report confirmed absolutely.

Voluntary assignment of the Empire Brick Company. The bond of C. Snively, assignee, in $30,000 was approved.

The account of John Kramer, trustee, was confirmed absolutely.

Voluntary assignment of J. S. Brown & Bro. Second final account of auditor confirmed absolutely.

Hammill et al. vs. Lyon et al. Malcolm Hay appointed master in place of James Kuhn.

Voluntary assignment of David J. Duncan. Hugh Maguire and Joseph Mitchell were appointed appraisers.

Mary Templeton vs. R. F. Templeton. H. B. Herron appointed examiner.

Common Pleas No. 2.
(Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.)

John Alexander vs. Bradley & Graham, action in ejectment. Judgment rendered for plaintiff for the property claimed in default of an appearance by defendants.

Enterprise Savings Bank of Allegheny vs. Wm. Fechtner. Judgment rendered against garnishee.

Voluntary assignment of the German American Savings Bank to Charles Seibert. Assignee's account presented and confirmed *nisi*.

M. P. Irwin vs. Sarah Irwin; libel in divorce. H. B. Herron appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

Frederick Rochendorfer vs. John Daubman et al. James Fitzsimmons appointed Auditor to pass upon exceptions filed.

In the equity proceedings of Wm. McKee vs. Stewart McKee et al., James W. Hall was appointed Master.

In the equity proceedings of Nannie H. Hammett vs. John W. Fry, a rule was granted on the defendant to show cause why he should not pay to plaintiff $1,002 63, ..d interest from April 5, 1873. Returnable Saturday, September 9.

Conrad Upperman vs. Union Building and Loan Association. Mandamus dissolved, an agreement having been effected by which defendants stipulate not to issue any new stock in the manner complained of.

Orphans' Court.
(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Estate of Wm. Robinson, Jr., Deceased. Citation granted on executor, to account, returnable 23d September.

Michael Tiernan, deceased. Time for returning rule on Mary Cote extended to Saturday next.

George Lickman, Jr., deceased. Rule granted on administrator to show cause, etc.

Jennie Mitchell, et al. Dr. W. Snively appointed guardian.

Minor children of Edward Hazelton, deceased. W. N. Riddle appointed guardian.

Charles W. and Kate Haid. W. A. Holman appointed guardian.

Frank Ireland et al. Rule granted on John Simons, guardian, to show cause.

Dorothea Schlarit et al. John Stickler appointed guardian.

Estate of Thomas Byron, deceased. Report of sale confirmed *nisi*.

James Crosby et al., minor. Peter Tracy appointed guardian.

Estate of Arnold Heitz, deceased. Report of administrator to order of sale presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Estate of C. Kohlhaus, deceased. Report of sale presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Wm. Wadsworth et al. Samuel Wadsworth appointed guardian.

Estate of Elizabeth Kavanaugh, deceased. At the petition of the administrator an order was made allowing the money on deposit in Maryland to be transferred to this State.

Florence M. Bryson, decree of sale made and David Bryson appointed trustee.

Keifer, minors. Time for return of rule on guardian extended to the 9th inst.

Fred. Ruch, deceased. Answer to rule on executor filed and rule argued. No decision.

Frederick Ludwig et al. John Helbing appointed guardian.

Robley D. Beatty, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Criminal Court.
(Before Judge Ewing.)

The September session of this Court commences this morning.

The following named gentlemen have been summoned as grand jurors for the session:

W. C. Brown, Thos. Brown, Madison Bailey, Wm. Campbell, George F. Cowley, John A. Elder, Jas. Gray, Robt. M. Gibson, Henry Gheer, Samuel Guthrie, John Harvey, L. J. Hartman, H. H. Cridden, John Jamison, Chris. Kelman, Perry A. Lytle, F. W. Means, J. W. McGill, W. McFarland, Oliver Osborne, Thos. Pender, John Slaughterback, Geo. R. Stewart, Alex. Winters.

The jail calendar, as prepared by Warden Smith, shows the following prisoners in jail awaiting trial for the offenses named:

Murder—Wm. Thomann, Samuel Gibbons, Rachel Smith.

Felonious assault and battery—W. C. McDonald, Charles Catlin, Edmund Burkey.

Felonious assault—Jos. Divers.

Rape—George Hillshouse, John Turner.

Indecent assault with intent, &c.—Jas. McCoy.

Aggravated assault and battery—John Cochran.

Mayhem—Mark Darkin.

Assault and battery—Wm. Buck, Peter Dandt, Mary Catlin, Esau Taylor, Jennie Gilchrist, William Haney, D. O'Connell, William Lenhart, Wm. Dangerfield, Robert Hill.

Assault—Cecelia McBride.

Surety of Peace—Abraham Hesley, John Coehran, Wm. Buck, Wm. F. Welmer, Thos. Young, Ellen Sloan.

Robbery—Wm. Metz.

Horse Stealing—Wm. Allison, Eli Kennedy.

Burglary—George Trax, Edmund Burkey.

Larceny—E. Bollhouse, Frank Bremer man, Thomas Marsland, Edward Wadsworth, Wm. McClelland, Abraham Trank, Wm. Tonsiem, Edward Meenan, Charles Richard, Charles Gerlach, Mary Cully, Elizabeth Price, Kate Sullivan, James Crilly, Eugene McAfee, Thomas Claffey, Julius Stoker, John Fitz.

Larceny from the Person—Michael Nagle, John McCullough, Burt Ellis.

Attempted Larceny—Dan. Collins, Jackson Stoneroad, John McQuaide.

Entering a building with intent to commit a felony—Joseph McGuire, John Dinsmore, James W. Robinson.

Attempt to enter a building, etc.—Chas. Kernan.

Removing goods with intent to defraud his creditors—T. F. Ketchum, S. Durken.

False pretense—Joseph Farrell, Thomas Williams, R. Jones.

Mad-mastor—Patrick Phillips.

Selling lottery tickets—Geo. Lewis.

Barratry—Jas. Martin.

Perjury—Lawrence Bender.

Bigamy—Joseph Cupples.

Fornication and bastardy—Hugh Jamalson, James Tallon.

Fornication—Peyton Washington.

Keeping a bawdy house—Eva Palsman.

Keeping disorderly house—Henry Meyers, Frank Fuller.

Kidnapping—Henry Kiser.

Desertion—William Haney.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

H. J. Alderich,	Peter Davis (2),
J. H. Frazier,	Geo. Gibson,
John Bush,	Nettie Scott.

Court Brevities.

ANN SULLIVAN brought before Judge Kirkpatrick from the Work House on a writ of *habeas corpus* was discharged. She was committed by Mayor McCarthy on a charge of vagrancy.

WRITS of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* were granted by Judge Collier, on Saturday, in the case of J. J. Curtis committed to the Work House on a charge of vagrancy. The writs were made returnable Saturday. Similar writs were granted in the case Margaret Neill committed by the same magistrate on a charge of disorderly conduct. Returnable Wednesday.

MESSRS. WEIR & GIBSON, attorneys for A. J. Montgomery, presented a bill in equity in Common Pleas No. 1, Saturday, against John Trimble, Randolph Gardner and Mary Ann Trimble. The bill sets forth that John Trimble, executor of the estate of Benj. Trimble, deceased, leased to the other defendants the property known as "Trimble's Varieties," they lease the same to Fred Aims, from whom the relator leased the stables connected with said property; that Aims was in arrears with his rent to Gardner and Trimble, and they were in arrears to John Trimble. That by special agreement that he was not to be disturbed in the possession of his lease until it expired, he consented to pay the sum of six hundred dollars in advance to John Trimble, from which he (A. J. Curtis) paid the Aims, from which he (A. J. Curtis) paid the Aims, from which he (A. J. Curtis) paid the Aims